

LAST DAY'S WORK.

The Woman's Board of Missions
Completes its Labors.

CLOSING SCENES YESTERDAY.

The Session Has Been a Very Enjoyable and Profitable One. The Proceedings of Yesterday's Session in Full—Resolutions Regarding Publications.

Yesterday closed the thirteenth annual convention of the Woman's board of missions of the Methodist Episcopal church, South. The board has been in session since Monday morning, and since then has had two meetings today, one in the morning, the other in the afternoon, besides the work of the afternoon, which were devoted to committee work. During the six days of the meeting the board has had a large amount of work that can be done greatly to the cause for which it labors. The missionary work has been extended to fields hitherto untended by the organization, and to these fields missionaries will be sent who have consecrated themselves for life to this noble cause. The six days that have elapsed since the first convening of the board have been exceptionally warm and oppressive, but notwithstanding this fact only two absences occurred during the entire meeting, and both of these were caused by sickness. The ladies who composed the board were in their places at Fort Worth and Texas hospitality, and complimentary of the exceptional accommodations they were given in the Panther City.

THE FOREMAN SESSION.

It is Devoted Strictly to Business and Much is Accomplished.

The session yesterday forenoon was a strictly business one, and after devotional exercises no time was lost in passing to regular business. A large amount of work had to be transacted during the day in order to adjourn permanently.

The report of the committee on finance was taken up and discussion was at once engaged in. It was read and adopted item by item, some of the articles being amended. The following is the report as amended:

1. For the president, in prosecuting the work of the board, \$250.
2. For the foreign secretary, for clerical services and other expenses, \$300.
3. For the secretary of home affairs, for office expenses, \$300.
4. For treasurer, for office expenses, \$50.
5. For publications ordered by the board, the treasurer to order, and to mail, the same, \$800; contingent, \$100.
6. For publishing and mailing leaflets, \$500; contingent, \$125.
7. For miscellaneous, \$175.
8. For editor and agent of Woman's Missionary Advocate, \$100 per month, to be paid out of the proceeds of the paper.
9. For assistant to the editor and agent of the above to be met by the proceeds of the paper, \$500.
10. For editor of juvenile paper \$150, to be paid out of the general treasury for the ensuing year.
11. For sample copies of July number of juvenile paper to be sent to conference secretaries for distribution, \$125.
12. That the editor of the juvenile paper be authorized to employ an assistant, paying her \$300 out of the proceeds of the paper. Respectfully submitted.

Mrs. C. W. BRADDOCK,
Chairman.
Mrs. M. A. ANDREWS,
Mrs. V. V. HARRIS,
Mrs. P. M. CLEGG,
Mrs. H. C. CHATHAM,
Miss L. M. MOORE.

After the adoption of the above report as a whole, adjournment was taken till 2:45 p. m.

THE CLOSING SESSION.

The Board Closes Its Thirteenth Annual Session at 6:30 P. M.

The board, assembled at 2:45 and passed to the consideration of the report of the committee on the Scarratt Bible and training school. This training school is situated in Kansas City, is under process of construction, and has been donated by Dr. Scarratt, who has subscribed \$25,000 to the erection of such a school provided the board of missions would raise an additional \$25,000. This the board thought it well to do, and Miss Bennett, of Richmond, Ky., has done. Not only has Miss Bennett raised the required sum, but by her untiring devotion to the cause added \$700 more to the amount, making in all \$25,000. The building will be under cover by fall, and will be a lasting monument to the Christiana zeal and devotion of Miss Bennett and Mrs. Wightman, who less than a year ago, Dr. Scarratt, whose name the institution bears.

Miss Bennett and Mrs. Wightman were continued as agents of the training school. These ladies were authorized to pay out to the treasurer of the board of missions of the school the \$25,000 as it was needed. It was also ordered that \$1000 per year be paid to the agents of the school for traveling expenses and remuneration. Miss Bennett thanked the board and begged leave to return the money received by her, at the same time expressing herself as heartily in favor of the remunerative system, whereby the agents of the board are able to receive some recognition of the time and money expended by them. It was decided not to add an extra fee to the Woman's Advocate at the expense of the training school. Resolutions of thanks were offered to Miss Jones, Miss Bennett and Mrs. Wightman. Another resolution, offered by Mrs. Dowdell, was passed thanking Miss McTear and Mrs. Tipton for distribution of mission boxes. The publishing committee was elected as follows: Mrs. D. H. McCracken, Mrs. W. G. E. Cunningham, Mrs. L. H. McHenry, Mrs. S. J. Keith and Mrs. L. G. John.

Mrs. S. C. Trueheart read an interesting letter from Miss Augusta Wilson, who is located at Chihuahua. In it she sent thanks to such members of the board who had furnished her residence there.

The following resolution was offered and passed unanimously:

Whereas, the opposition of the Columbian exposition on the Sabbath is a misrepresentation of the Christian civilization of our country,

Therefore be it resolved, that we, the Woman's board of missions of the Methodist Episcopal church, South, in annual meeting assembled do petition our congress of the United States, and also the board of directors of the Columbian exposition, to close said Columbian exposition on all Sundays of its continuance.

Resolved, that the secretary of this board be instructed to forward a copy of this resolution to the secretary of the Methodist Episcopal church, South, in annual session.

Before final adjournment Mrs. Trueheart read the following resolution:

Your committee be leave to submit the following short story, expressing the sentiment of hearts grateful for abundance of kindness:

"Resolved, that the Woman's board of missions of the Methodist Episcopal church, South, in annual session, at Fort Worth, Tex., fully appreciate the great

kindness accorded by the hospitable, largeness of spirit of this city. Their attention has been unremitting and as broad as the wonderful plains of their grand state.

"2. That our thanks are tendered to the corresponding secretary of the North Texas conference, to Mrs. Massey, Mrs. Young and Mrs. Jones for success in locating the members of the board so that each thinks her home was the best.

"3. That the sweet little girls who have acted as pages be commended for their usefulness, their courtesy and alacrity in attending to the circulation of questions and answers among us.

"4. That the pastor, Brother Lloyd deserves our thanks for attentions in his home and church. He has been as good as a host to us. We wish him great success and pray that he may bring many more souls to Christ.

"5. That we thank the choir for sweet music given us at all our public meetings. May each member of the choir join the angelic host, when their voices are silent on earth.

"6. That the friends who so beautifully decorated the church in which we held our sessions leave our gratitude.

"7. That the reporters be thanked for their accuracy in giving our proceedings to the public through their valuable papers.

"8. That Brother C. O. Jones gave us a pleasing and profitable address on Tuesday, 8:15 p. m., and deserves our thanks for the intellectual treat he gave us.

"9. Many thanks to the ministers, including Bishop Key, for their words of cheer and presence among us.

"10. That Mrs. Burdell of the 'Orphan's Home,' who heartily thank for her kind invitation, with our regards for not being able to accept her invitation.

"11. Resolved, that our thanks are due Rev. Mr. Chappell for his able sermon, June 7, before the board. Session have been so stirred to missionary zeal as when we listened to his eloquent words on the 'World for Christ.'

"12. Resolved, the railroads that have granted us reductions have the acknowledgment due them.

"13. Resolved, that we thank the sexton for his cheerful attention to our wants during our meeting.

"14. The minutes of the afternoon were read and adopted, after which a hymn, 'Blest Be the Tie That Binds,' was sung. A prayer was offered by Mrs. Wightman, at the conclusion of which the ladies joined hands in a circle, to signify their oneness in spirit and song. 'God Be With You Till We Meet Again.'

Rev. Mr. Lloyd offered a prayer and benediction, which closed one of the most successful meetings of the Woman's Board of Missions.

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IN ONE DAY'S TRAVEL.

TEXAS AS SEEN FROM THE REAR OF A DENVER TRAIN.

A Trip From Fort Worth to Vernon and What it Shows.

At 9:30 a. m. the 'all aboard' is heard and the train glides off from the Union depot, through the well-lighted freight yards, showing to the traveler the many carriers of commerce as car after car is loaded or unloaded with the necessities, comforts and luxuries of life.

A bird's-eye view is obtained of the city as the train spans the high trestle and speeds on its way toward the great wheat region of North Texas. Above the cloud of dissolving smoke and steam, a large number of monuments of Fort Worth enterprise, namely, the Hurley office, Martin-Brown, Hendricks buildings, grain elevators, and last, but not least, the Texas Brewery, Crossing to North Fort Worth, one's mind is greatly impressed with the magnitude of the packing, stockyards and other manufacturing establishments.

A few miles and we speed along over the rolling prairie, covered with luxuriant grass, beautiful with countless numbers of wild flowers, and thus we reach the golden wheat fields of North Tarrant county, and may be justly termed the introduction to the banner wheat region of this country.

The growing crops of corn, oats and fruit promise abundantly, and at every station the irresistible peach of 'venerable June' is thrust upon you by the irrepressible small boy.

By 2 p. m. we arrive at Wichita Falls and change cars and travel southwest over the Wichita Valley railway. Looking in any direction, great fields of wheat cut and in the shock surround us nearly as far as the eye can reach.

Golden grain nods its head to the flying train as we speed along toward Seymour, nine miles from Wichita Falls the farming country, with the exception of here and there a small town, is a vast expanse of this valuable commodity. Looking in any direction, cattle, horses, and sheep are being driven to the possession of the Western industrial company, who propose offering it to settlers in tracts of 160 acres in five annual payments.

This is the land for the man of limited means. The man with the plow, the reaper and a family will find no better land on earth on which to build an independent home.

The estimate for wheat is about twenty bushels per acre on an average.

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STILL A MYSTERY.

No Further Developments Regarding the Disappearance of Johnson.

Considerable interest has been manifested during the past day or two over the disappearance of one George E. Johnson from Chicago. Telegrams have been received here regarding his disappearance, and it is thought that the person named in the telegram is identical with Gideon E. Johnson, a young traveling man well acquainted in Fort Worth. Johnson, it is said, left his city some days ago received the following letter from Mr. Johnson:

INDIANAPOLIS, May 29, 1901.

A. A. Green, Esq., Fort Worth, Tex.

Dear Sir—I go from here Monday to Chicago and will start for Fort Worth early next week. My letters are being promptly paid. There is no place like Fort Worth for me. My wife and babies are well. They will probably spend the summer here. Give my regards to the boys. Yours as ever, G. E. JOHNSON.

No reason can be assigned for the disappearance of Mr. Johnson. Financially, his affairs were in the best of condition, and his friends fear foul play. In fact, it is known that W. F. Lake of this city met Johnson in the rotunda of the Palmer house, and in conversation with him he stated that Johnson had \$300 or more on his person which he intended paying Mr. S. M. Hunt, who lives at flat C, College Grove avenue. His opinion is that Johnson has been murdered for his money, but it is reasonable to suppose that he had more than the \$300 with him. The following Associated press dispatch from Chicago contains the fear that he has been foully dealt with:

CHICAGO, Ill., June 13.—G. E. Johnson of Fort Worth, Tex., a young traveling man, has been missing since one week ago. He was last seen in the Palmer house, where he arrived June 1. He is believed to have had lots of money and foul play is feared.

Y. S. 10, New York. By having your name with me for a fine extra copy for one year will be sent to you. Address: Outside the state, or for one year will be sent outside the state.

Edward VIII. Unseen.

LONDON, June 13.—The Prince of Wales, who at first was supposed to have been back at the matter lightly, has now awakened to the seriousness of his position.

For every dollar received by the Gazette in subscription to its weekly edition, an extra copy for one year will be sent to the subscriber.

Resolved, that the Woman's board of missions of the Methodist Episcopal church, South, in annual session, at Fort Worth, Tex., fully appreciate the great

THE LOCAL ROUNDUP.

Result of Yesterday's Travel by
Gazette Reporters.

RELEASED FROM JAIL ON BOND.

Stewart and Sarr Procure Bail—Neimeyer's Condition—A Trip Through the Panhandle—Other Local Matters.

Released on Bond.

Yesterday afternoon the two men, Stewart and Sarr, who were arrested for cutting Charles Neimeyer Friday night, were released on bond having procured some very acceptable bondsmen. Both men showed they had received punishment, and claim to have been sandbagged, which assertion is apparently borne out by the appearance of the two. Neither would talk much about the matter, though from later details it seems very evident there was a free-for-all fight in which sand-bags, brass knuckles and knives figured. Nothing detrimental is known of either of the men that were under arrest.

Neimeyer's Condition.

Reports from the bedside of Charles Neimeyer are to the effect that he is resting as easily as could be expected. Yesterday morning the stitches in the wound in his side were removed. The wound thoroughly washed and sprayed with an antiseptic solution. Inflammation has not yet set in, but will probably make its appearance today. The hot weather is decidedly against him, but his condition is not so serious as it was. The surgeons are hopeful that he may pull through.

In talking with some of the deputy sheriffs yesterday, it was reported that during an acquaintance with Neimeyer of several years, he had been remarkably successful in avoiding trouble, considering the nature of his vocation.

A Trip to the Panhandle.

Yesterday John C. Ryan and wife returned from a trip through the Panhandle. They were unfortunate enough to be caught on the wrong side of the washouts on the Denver and had rather unpleasant experience in getting home again. They were compelled to ride sixty-five miles in buggies and wagons, yet they rather enjoyed the experience than otherwise. Mr. Ryan says that the country is a large number of years, he had been remarkably successful in avoiding trouble, considering the nature of his vocation.

At the Courthouse.

Nothing was done in the district court yesterday. The county commissioners' court adjourned yesterday until June 25. Lou Stogall, who has been confined in jail on a charge of theft, was yesterday released, having secured the necessary bail.

Tarrant County Corn.

Farmers report that the wheat crop in this county has been pretty well harvested, but no accurate statement as to the yield can be made until the grain is threshed, though it is estimated at from twenty-five to thirty bushels per acre.

Corn is looking remarkably well, though beginning to show the need of rain. A heavy rain within the next week will cause the yield to be much better. At this writing it looks very much as though the needed rain was putting in an appearance. The farmers of the county are very hopeful and anxious to see the rain. It is nothing to complain of as the yield of all kinds of fruits and vegetables has been remarkably large thus far.

St. Andrew's Picnic.

Yesterday the Sunday school of St. Andrew's Episcopal church gave its annual picnic at Riverside, and the event proved a thoroughly successful one. A large number were present with well-filled baskets, and a more enjoyable day under the shade of spreading forest trees has rarely been reported. Many of the attendants were prone to exclaim in enthusiasm of lovers of nature, 'What is so rare as a day in June.'

Erath's New Courthouse.

Stephenville, Erath county, is to have a new courthouse that will eclipse that of any town of like size in the state. The cost of the building is estimated at \$250,000, and it is to be constructed of stone. No expense in the way of architectural design will be spared to make it beautiful and substantial. The Erath architectural company has submitted plans for the building which are model of architectural designs. The bids are to be opened and the contracts let on Wednesday next.

To Establish a Seminary.

Professor J. L. Dickens of Weatherford was in the city yesterday en route to Seymour. Professor Dickens is an educator, well known in Texas, and has achieved an enviable reputation in his profession. He is en route to Seymour for the purpose of looking up a location for a female seminary. Should he decide to locate at Seymour, that city will doubtless soon have one of the best schools in the South.

NEWSPAPER CHANGES

Which Have Startled the Boys on Newspaper Row.

NEW YORK, June 7.—The changes on newspaper row during the past few days have been rather surprising to the knowing ones who were looking for a quiet time. Col. Cockerill, who has been in the city since Joseph Pulitzer bought it, and the man credited by his friends with making the paper what it is, yesterday announced to the Recorder, in which he has purchased an interest, that he had purchased an interest in the Boston Globe. Mr. Turner, owner of the Boston Globe, is understood to assume the general management of the Recorder. What changes, if any, will be made in the editorial rooms is not known.

John Dillon, from the St. Louis Post Dispatch, succeeds Turner as manager of the World. Pulitzer is on the ocean homeward bound. He will arrive to-morrow. It is said that his eyesight has been fully restored and that he is coming home to take charge of the World in person. There is known reason, however, to the effect that Pulitzer no longer owns any stock in the World, having disposed of it for the building in which the paper is printed. But as his name is still at the head of the editorial column, the latter story is probably not true.

Frank Munsey has sold the Continent, and it is announced that the same syndicate that purchased the World from the Advertiser for Col. Cockerill, also bought the Continent, and the two papers will be consolidated and published morning and afternoon editions.

Bradford Merrill, formerly managing editor of the Philadelphia Press, has accepted the same position on the New York Press, the protection organ.

There was rumor of others changes, but most of them probably have little or no foundation.

It seems to be generally believed that Col. Cockerill will make his paper a tariff reform, anti-Tammany Democratic organ. That is the only politics involved in any of the recent newspaper changes.

Residence Burned at Waco.

WACO, MICHIGAN, COUNTRY, TEX., June 13.—The residence of Don Anderson, in the southern part of this city, was destroyed

by fire to-night. Nothing was saved. It was situated beyond the fire limits, and was consumed before the fire company reached the scene. It was insured, but for how much is not known to-night.

Law on Top at Houston.

SPECIAL TO THE GAZETTE.
HOUSTON, Tex., June 13.—The meeting on Market square to-night, understood to be in opposition to the workings of the Law and Order league, was rather a weak affair and comprised a small representation of the different elements supposed to be opposed thereto. About half the 500 present were members of the league, drawn there by curiosity. A band was on hand, and the speeches made were of a conservative character. The whole thing was far from being a success as opposing the enforcement of law.

Asylum Contracts Awarded.

SPECIAL TO THE GAZETTE.
TERRELL, Tex., June 13.—The asylum board to-day awarded two contracts as follows: Sewer extension, T. C. Glass, \$29,000; concrete, McGraw, Hixson & Sims, \$57,000. All the above are Terrell men.

Canada's New Premier.

OTTAWA, Ont., June 13.—Hon. I. E. C. Abbott has been called upon to form a ministry, and has undertaken the task.

WHY YOUR BABY CRIES.

EMINENT PHYSICIANS REGARDING THE CAUSE.

Tearful Influence of Pins, Colic, Hunger and Other Causes—Effect of Kind of Attire on Babies—Regular Habits.

Although all babies are not crybabies, all babies cry.

Crying and babies go together just as ham and eggs do, liver and bacon, hocks and eyes, shoes and stockings, bread and butter. The angeli baby whose wings decrease as his legs increase is the only animal that wastes his vitality in promiscuous yelling. And yet there is philosophy in the tuneless music of infancy not generally understood by the world at large. Although involuntary, a well organized baby will show as much intelligence in his crying as his parents may in thinking.

Being the anchor of his mother, no one should know more about the subject than mothers, but unfortunately no medical or professional women with children could be induced to express an opinion as to why a baby cries.

Of the fifteen women doctors seen only three had babies of their own, one had an urgent case to attend and begged to be excused, the other was in a hurry to catch a train, and the third remarked, with masculine emphasis, that she had no time to bother with reporters.

The following opinions, most cheerfully expressed by some of the representative members of the New York Medical society, will be read with both interest and pleasure by every mother of a baby.

SUFFERING OTHER THE CAUSE.

Dr. Janeway—Babies crying are babies speaking. It is their protest against pain, ill usage or neglect. But one mother knows more about the causes than 40,000 doctors.

Dr. J. W. Dowling—A baby does not cry unless it is in pain. In his flesh, if his stomach is full of wind, if he has indigestion, cold feet or a headache he will cry long and loud. He will cry, too, if he is hungry, thirsty, sleepy, angry, hot or cold. The colicky cry is loud, emphatic and impulsive; it has a businesslike, imperative ring to it that calls for immediate and remedial attention.

When the brain is affected the cry is sharp and shrill, amounting to a shriek at times, and is indicative of intense and unbearable pain. A cry of this sort is positively agonizing to the listeners, for there is no mistaking the pain felt by the little one.

Then there is the teething cry—a pitiful, incessant, whimpering little wail that is at times incisive and petulant and at times restless and restless and restless. The hungry cry is a howl, vehement, eager, urgent and impatient.

The sleepy cry is something of a wail, but not so loud as the others. The child is frequently sweet tempered, though indifferent, generally nervous and heavy eyed. The nervous cry is a wail, by restraint or disappointment, is noisy, clamorous and justly rebellious; there is more volume of voice than tears, the quality and size of the tone depending upon the anger of the little one.

It is a good test of the condition of the respiratory organs, and can be maintained by a strong, healthy child. If it has inhaled the will, dominating traits of a parent or grandparent, it may throw itself on the floor, kick, scream and roll about for variety and keep up the howl until the opponent yields or it has exhausted its lung power.

Thousands of times pins are the cause of infantile outbursts. No baby will cry if it is well and happy. Crying is a demonstration of suffering, discomfort, neglect or hereditary viciousness.

HUNGER, THIRST AND FEAR.

Dr. Sumner A. Mason—A baby does most of his crying because he is hungry. The cry of thirst, while not frequent, is invariably taken for grief, anger or sleepiness, and the mother spends hours patting and rocking the youngster, when a tablespoonful of cold water would make him perfectly happy. Aside from the cry caused by hunger, thirst and teething, there are almost as many other cries as there are infantile disorders.

For instance, there is the expiratory moan in pneumonia, and the husky cry that shows the child is open to the organs of the chest. Coughing, there is the broken cry in croup, bronchitis and pleurisy; the continuous cry of exanthema, the shrill cry, accompanied by a drawing up of the legs, in stomach ache; the screaming, and writhing of the hips in intestinal pain, irritability of the bladder, the whining cry of meningitis, when the baby faces a bright light, and there is the silent cry when the scales of the face contract, but some mechanical obstruction of the passages occurs, and there is not enough strength to produce sound.

Dr. J. Lewis Smith—The instant a child is born it cries. This is a providential expansion of the lungs and not, as many suppose, an indication of suffering or pain. If the baby does not cry, we slap it and chafe it until the cry that is the sign of life is respiration is heard. Well developed, well formed and healthy babies cry lustily at birth, while the weak child has a feeble little cry. For the first few months, varying with the bodily condition of the babe, the cry is tearless, and it is not till the second year that the lachrymal or tear ducts are fully developed. After that there is a copious shedding, and a very slight cause will lead to crying.

Children are not born with fear, and at sight of a strange person, object or animal a baby of average intelligence will cry. A black dog, black cat or a horse will produce more disturbance in the mind of a baby than a white kitten, canary bird or a white rabbit. Children are visibly attracted by any bright object; they never tire of looking at a bright light; flowers please them, and they are drawn to people, gayly or brightly dressed. A child refusing to go to a relative in dark clothes would not hesitate if the suit were changed to a light color, with a white, red or blue necktie. —New York World.

WATCHING MEXICO.

Uncle Sam's Weather Eye on a
Trial in Progress There for

A CRIME COMMITTED ON THIS

Side—The President on a Tight Rope Looking for a Soft Place in Which to Tumble.

Some Facts from Which Can Be Gathered Data as to the Extravagance of the Last Congress—Debts Met by a Surplus.

Looking Over the Border.

SPECIAL TO THE GAZETTE.

WASHINGTON, June 13.—There is a trial in progress in Chihuahua, Mex., the outcome of which is looked for with a good deal of interest by state department officials. A party of lawless Mexicans crossed over into Texas and attacked a ranch for the purpose of robbery, killing the rancher and wounding his son. On their return to Mexican soil they were arrested by Chihuahua authorities and put on trial in Mexico for a murder committed in the United States. This brings up again, though in a more agreeable form, the question of extrajurisdiction claimed by Mexico and so vigorously disputed by Secretary Bayard in the Cutting case. Cutting was arrested in Mexico for libeling a Mexican citizen in the United States. Under the United States law no person can be tried here for an offense committed in a foreign country. The Mexican law is different. It permits the trial of offenders captured in Mexico by Mexican officials, and the United States offenses committed outside the territory. If the trial of the alleged murderers at Chihuahua should result in their conviction and punishment for the crime against the United States citizens, perpetrated in the United States, it might lead to the consideration of an extradition treaty between the United States and Mexico for mutual prevention and punishment of crime on the border.

Mrs. Harrison's Summer Home.

WASHINGTON, June 13.—Mrs. Harrison, accompanied by her grandchildren, leaves here next Thursday for Cape May Point, where she expects to spend the entire summer in the president's cottage. The president will visit his wife at intervals during the summer, and will probably be at the cottage most of his time in July and August.

Congressional Extravagance.

Some idea of the extravagance of the last congress, even for its first session, may be gathered from the fact that the difference in the next debt of the United States for eleven months from July 1, 1890, to June 30, 1891, was \$27,648,000. This is \$20,500,000 less than the demands for sinking fund payments. The demands were met in full, but they were met from the bank surplus which came over from Cleveland's time, and from the \$4,000,000 of the bank note redemption fund, which was converted by an act of congress into treasury cash. In the four months past only one of the four debt statements has shown a decrease, and the increase in four months has been \$2,344,333.

Senator Walcott Says He Said It.

SPECIAL TO THE GAZETTE.

DENVER, Col., June 13.—Senator Walcott has returned from an Eastern trip. When asked to-day about his intention of considering President Harrison, he said: "You can say every Republican desires the success of his party and I dislike to criticize the administration. I would not personally find fault with one sentiment over the country—that we have had four years too much. Everybody instinctively turns to Blaine. His claims of triumph of diplomacy have been his thousands of Republican friends who six years ago were opposed to him. You will find that the loudest boom for Harrison came from newspapers, the proprietors of which have been appointed to office. It is easy to understand the opposition to Harrison in the West, but I confess I was somewhat surprised to find it equally strong in the East. With a revival of business and prosperity before us there is every reason for Republican success in the next presidential election. We will not get it with Harrison, but without him it will be infinitely easy."

The Silver Question.

The silver question has caused the president of late to do a deal of hard thinking. He is to be heard of in the next presidential election, and he realizes that the free coinage sentiment in Republican ranks is very strong. This is the explanation of the rumors which are afloat regarding the promise of the president while in Colorado to approve the free coinage bill if passed by the next congress. The president apparently did not go quite so far, but there is reason to believe he has expressed a disposition to sign the bill providing for free coinage of American silver mines. He has been discussing the subject for hours with his intimate friends, and it seems to feel that something must be done to placate the silver producing state. His supreme effort will be to put off the responsibility of signing or retreating the free coinage bill. He has expressed a disposition to sign the bill if passed by the next congress. The president apparently did not go quite so far, but there is reason to believe he has expressed a disposition to sign the bill providing for free coinage of American silver mines. He has been discussing the subject for hours with his intimate friends, and it seems to feel that something must be done to placate the silver producing state. His supreme effort will be to put off the responsibility of signing or retreating the free coinage bill. He has expressed a disposition to sign the bill if passed by the next congress. The president apparently did not go quite so far, but there is reason to believe he has expressed a disposition to sign the bill providing for free coinage of American silver mines. He has been discussing the subject for hours with his intimate friends, and it seems to feel that something must be done to placate the silver producing state. His supreme effort will be to put off the responsibility of signing or retreating the free coinage bill. He has expressed a disposition to sign the bill if passed by the next congress. The president apparently did not go quite so far, but there is reason to believe he has expressed a disposition to sign the bill providing for free coinage of American silver mines. He has been discussing the subject for hours with his intimate friends, and it seems to feel that something must be done to placate the silver producing state. His supreme effort will be to put off the responsibility of signing or retreating the free coinage bill. He has expressed a disposition to sign the bill if passed by the next congress. The president apparently did not go quite so far, but there is reason to believe he has expressed a disposition to sign the bill providing for free coinage of American silver mines. He has been discussing the subject for hours with his intimate friends, and it seems to feel that something must be done to placate the silver producing state. His supreme effort will be to put off the responsibility of signing or retreating the free coinage bill. He has expressed a disposition to sign the bill if passed by the next congress. The president apparently did not go quite so far, but there is reason to believe he has expressed a disposition to sign the bill providing for free coinage of American silver mines. He has been discussing the subject for hours with his intimate friends, and it seems to feel that something must be done to placate the silver producing state. His supreme effort will be to put off the responsibility of signing or retreating the free coinage bill. He has expressed a disposition to sign the bill if passed by the next congress. The president apparently did not go quite so far, but there is reason to believe he has expressed a disposition to sign the bill providing for free coinage of American silver mines. He has been discussing the subject for hours with his intimate friends, and it seems to feel that something must be done to placate the silver producing state. His supreme effort will be to put off the responsibility of signing or retreating the free coinage bill. He has expressed a disposition to sign the bill if passed by the next congress. The president apparently did not go quite so far, but there is reason to believe he has expressed a disposition to sign the bill providing for free coinage of